



COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS



NOVEMBER 2013 FIRE REPORT



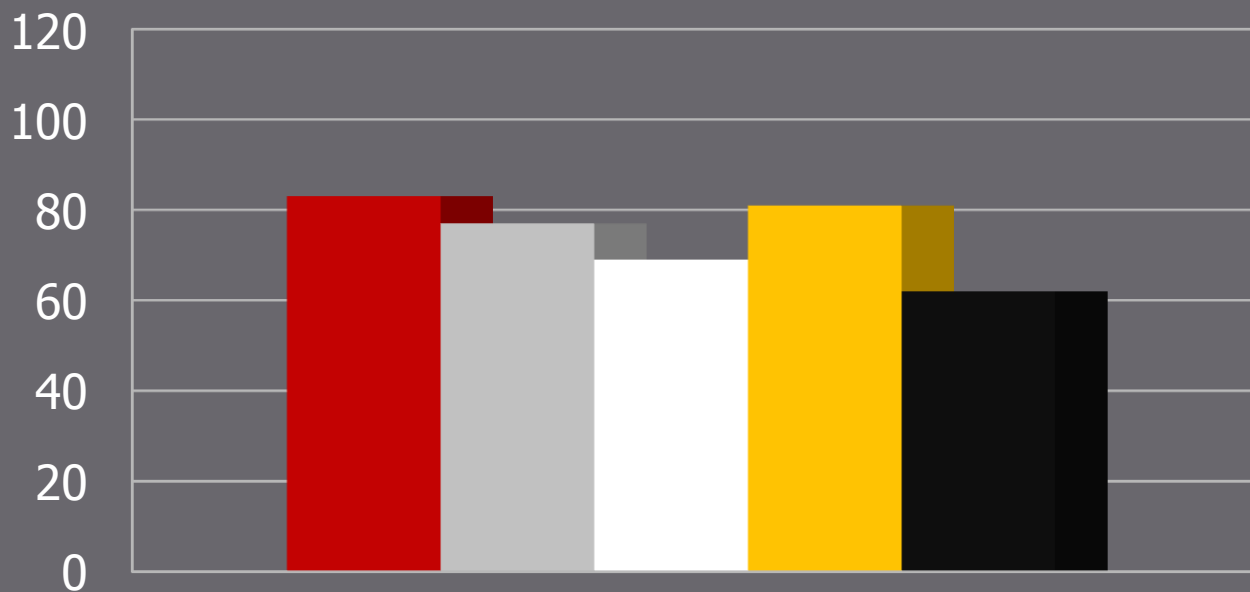
November Monthly Call Volume

	UFA Fire Station				
		Staffing	Fire	Medical	Grand Total
1	Station 101, West Millcreek 790 East 3900 South	5	33	212	245
2	Station 118, Taylorsville 5317 South 2700 West	5	32	157	189
3	Station 109, Kearns 4444 West 5400 South	5	17	154	171
4	Station 104, Holladay 4626 South Holladay Blvd.	5	33	136	169
5	Station 125, Midvale 7683 South Holden St.	5	38	127	165
6	Station 117, Taylorsville 4545 South Redwood Road	4	19	144	163
7	Station 110, Cottonwood Heights 1790 South Ft. Union Blvd.	5	43	117	160
8	Station 126, Midvale 607 East 7200 South	5	33	123	156
9	Station 105, Draper 780 East 12300 South	3	23	91	114
10	Station 114, Draper 14324 South 550 East	3	18	89	107
11	Station 107, Kearns 6305 South 5600 West	3	16	91	107
12	Station 121, Riverton 4146 West 12600 South	5	40	59	99
13	Station 106, East Millcreek 1911 East 3300 South	5	17	79	96
14	Station 112, Olympus 3612 East Jupiter Drive	5	21	74	95
15	Station 102, Magna 8609 West 2700 South	4	19	73	92
16	Station 111, Magna 8215 West 3500 South	5	14	78	92
17	Station 124, East Riverton 12662 S. 1300 W.	4	30	59	89
18	Station 116, Cottonwood Heights 8303 South Wasatch Blvd.	4	19	44	63
19	Station 123, Herriman 4850 West Mt. Ogden Peak Dr.	5	13	48	61
20	Station 103, Herriman 5916 West 13100 South	3	13	35	48
21	Station 120, Riverton 13000 South 2700 West	3	15	25	40
27	Station 252, Eagle Mountain	3	13	20	33
22	Station 122, Draper 14903 South Deer Ridge Road	4	4	21	25
23	Station 115, Copperton 8495 West State Road 48	3	9	9	18
28	Station 251, Eagle Mountain	3	5	8	13
24	Station 119, Emigration 5025 East State Road 65	3	4	7	11
25	Station 108, Big Cottonwood 7688 South State Road 190	3	1	9	10
26	Station 113, Little Cottonwood 9523 East Bypass Road	3	0	7	7
	Grand Total		524	2068	2592



Fire Calls

Average: 74.4

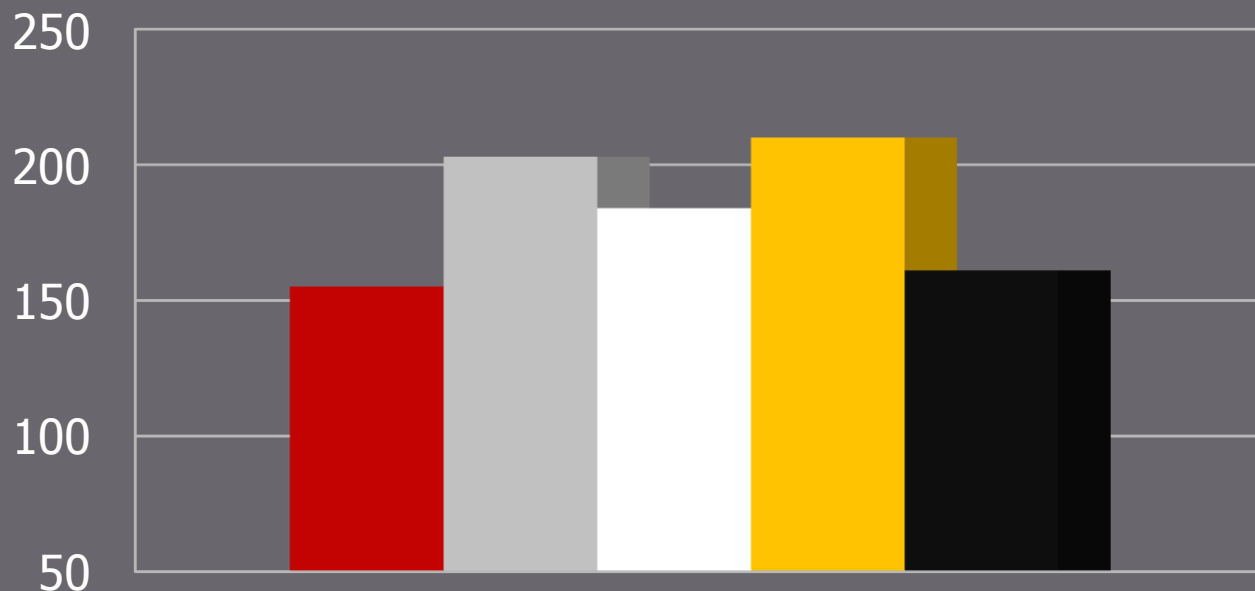


November 2009	83
November 2010	77
November 2011	69
November 2012	81
November 2013	62



Medical Calls

Average: 182.6

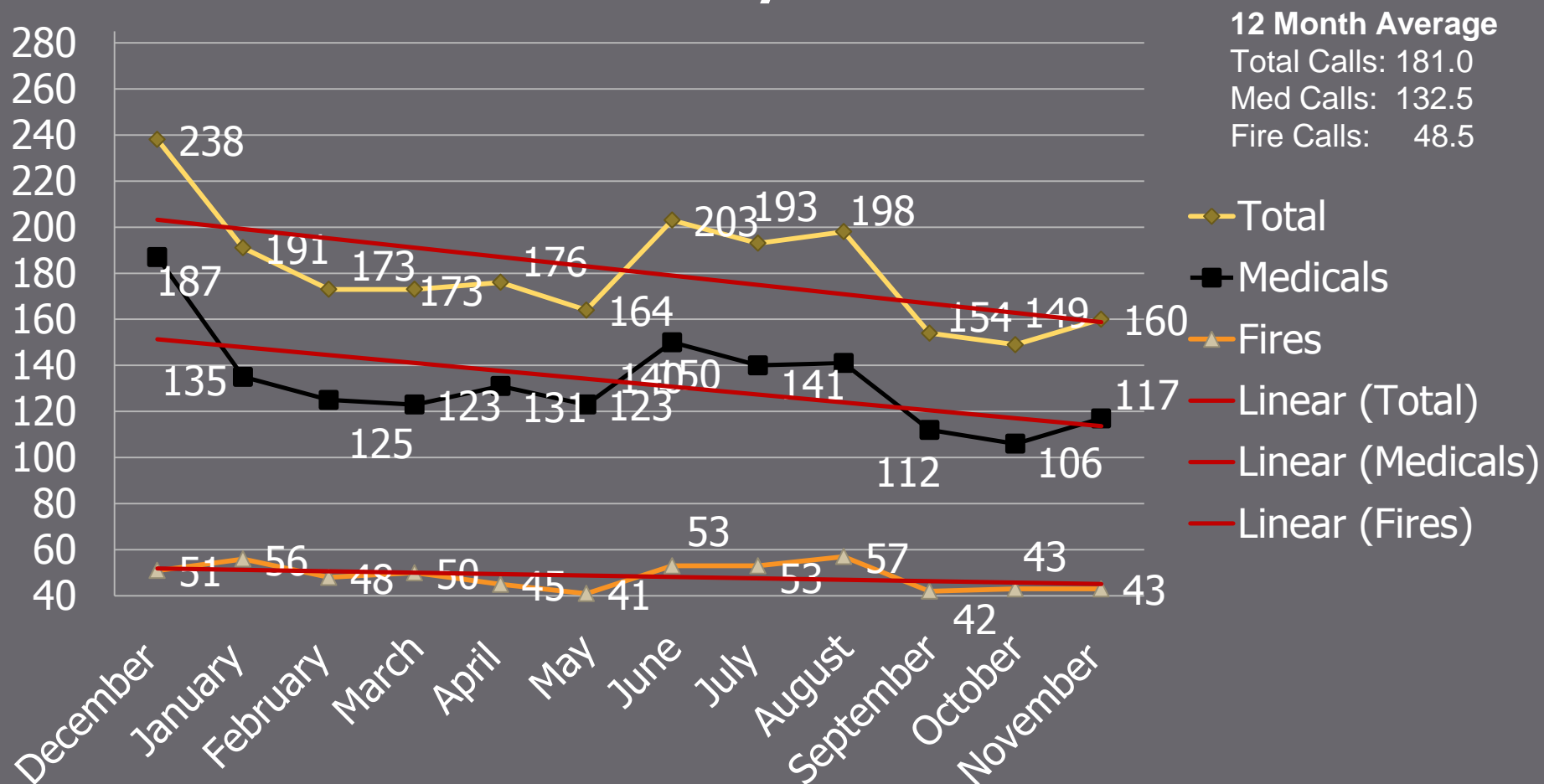


November 2009	155
November 2010	203
November 2011	184
November 2012	210
November 2013	161



Station 110

Calls By Month





Station 116

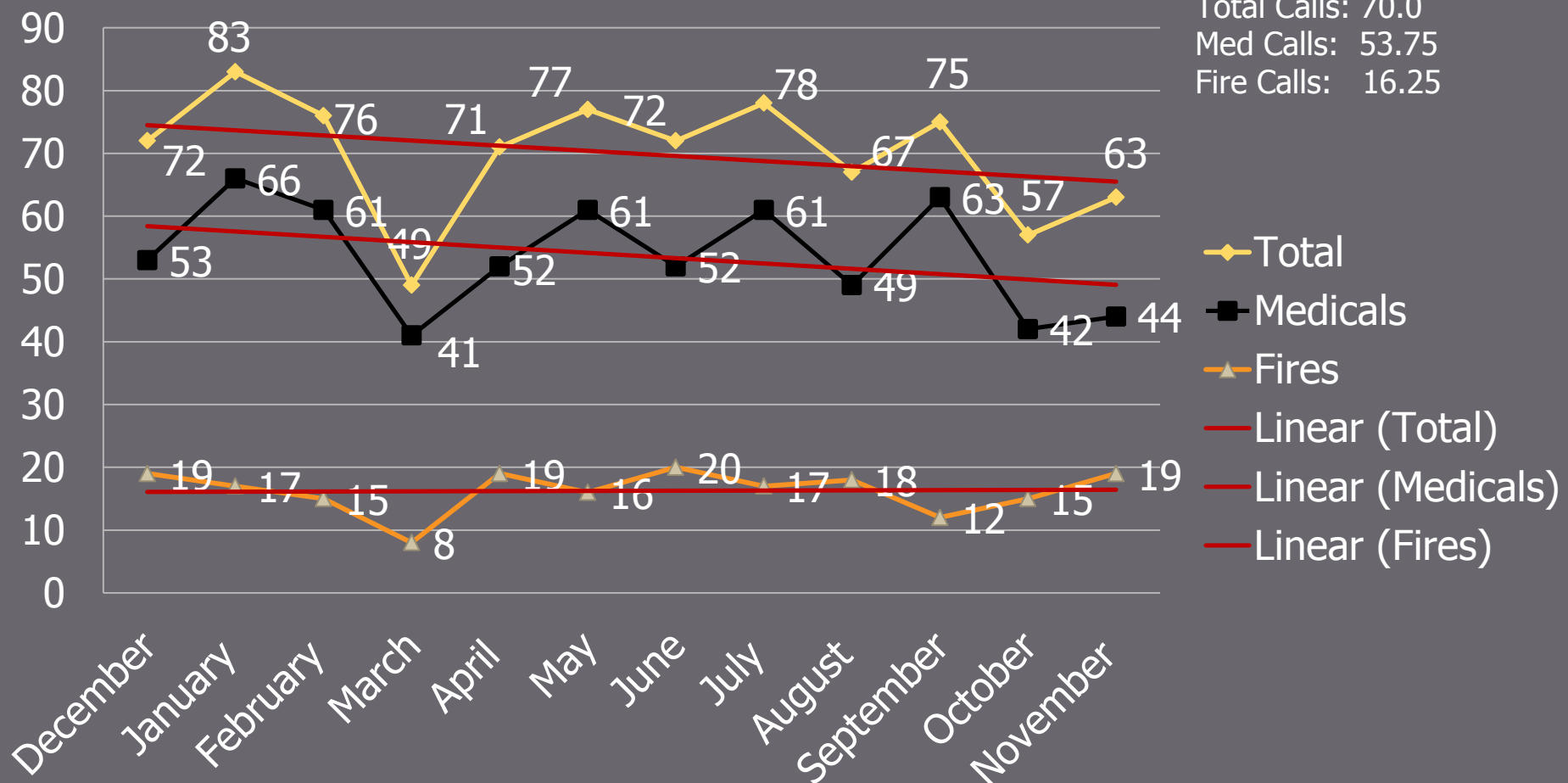
Calls By Month

12 Month Average

Total Calls: 70.0

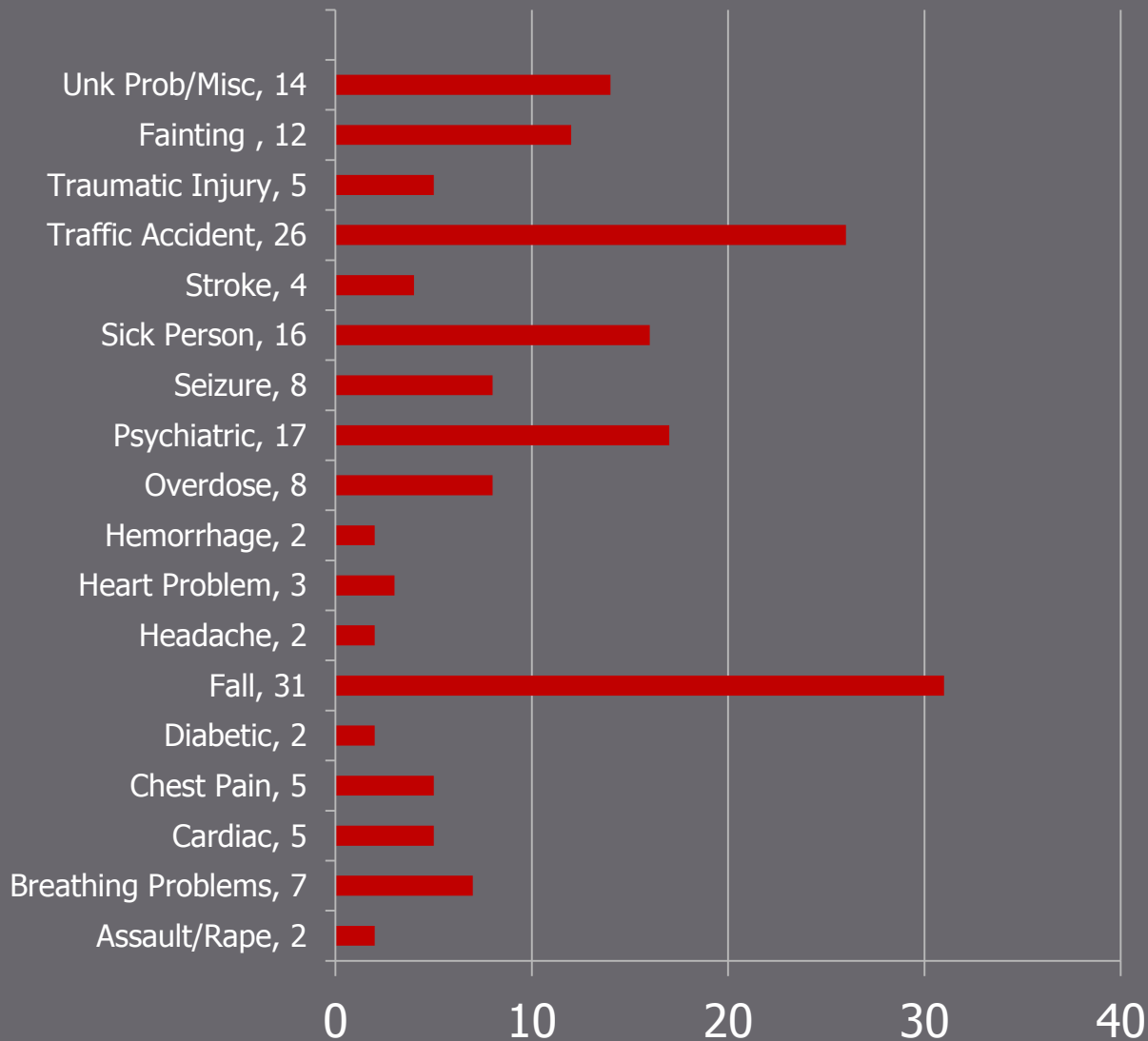
Med Calls: 53.75

Fire Calls: 16.25



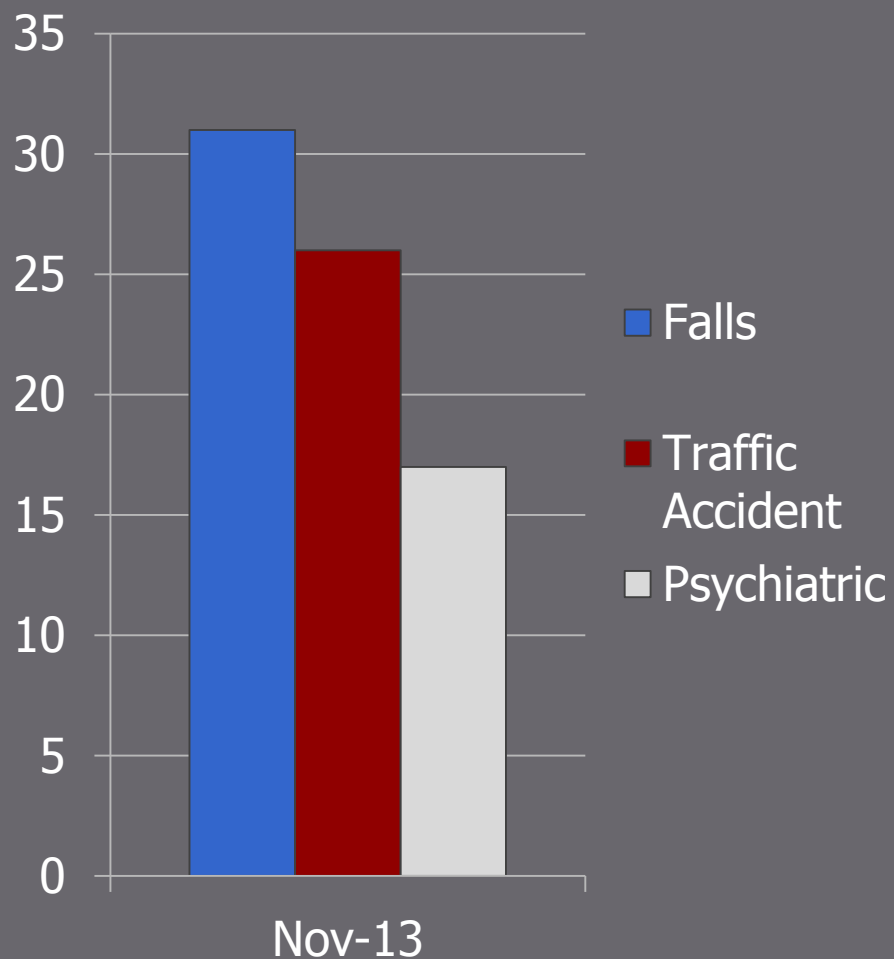
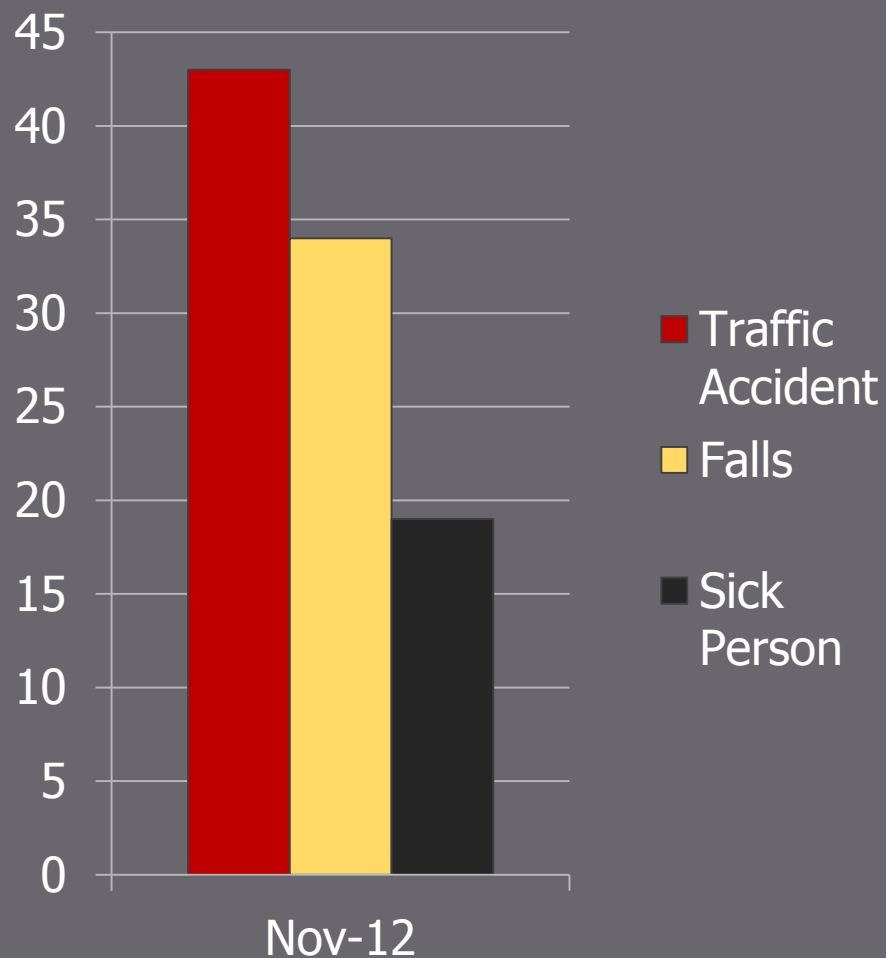


November Medical Calls



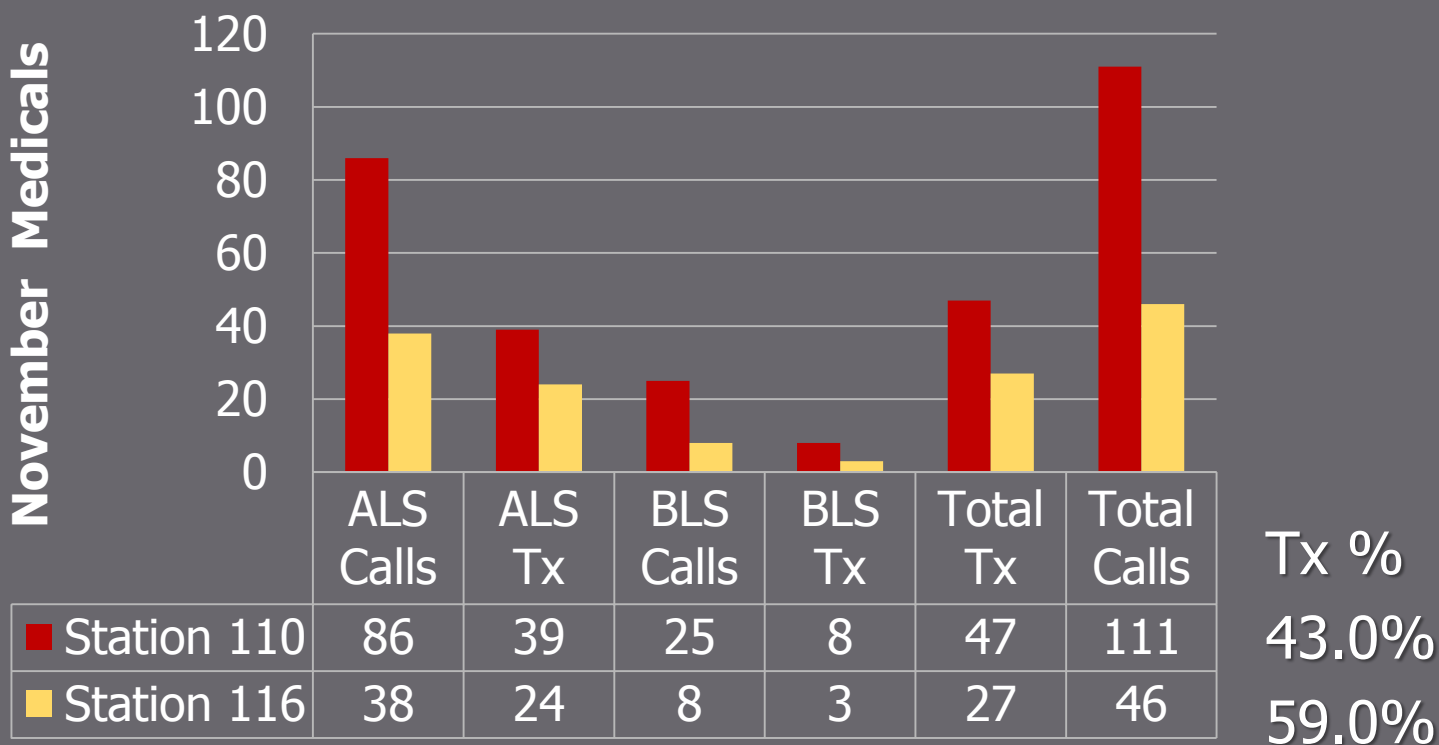


Medical Call Comparison





Ambulance Transports





Station 110

Ambulance Transports

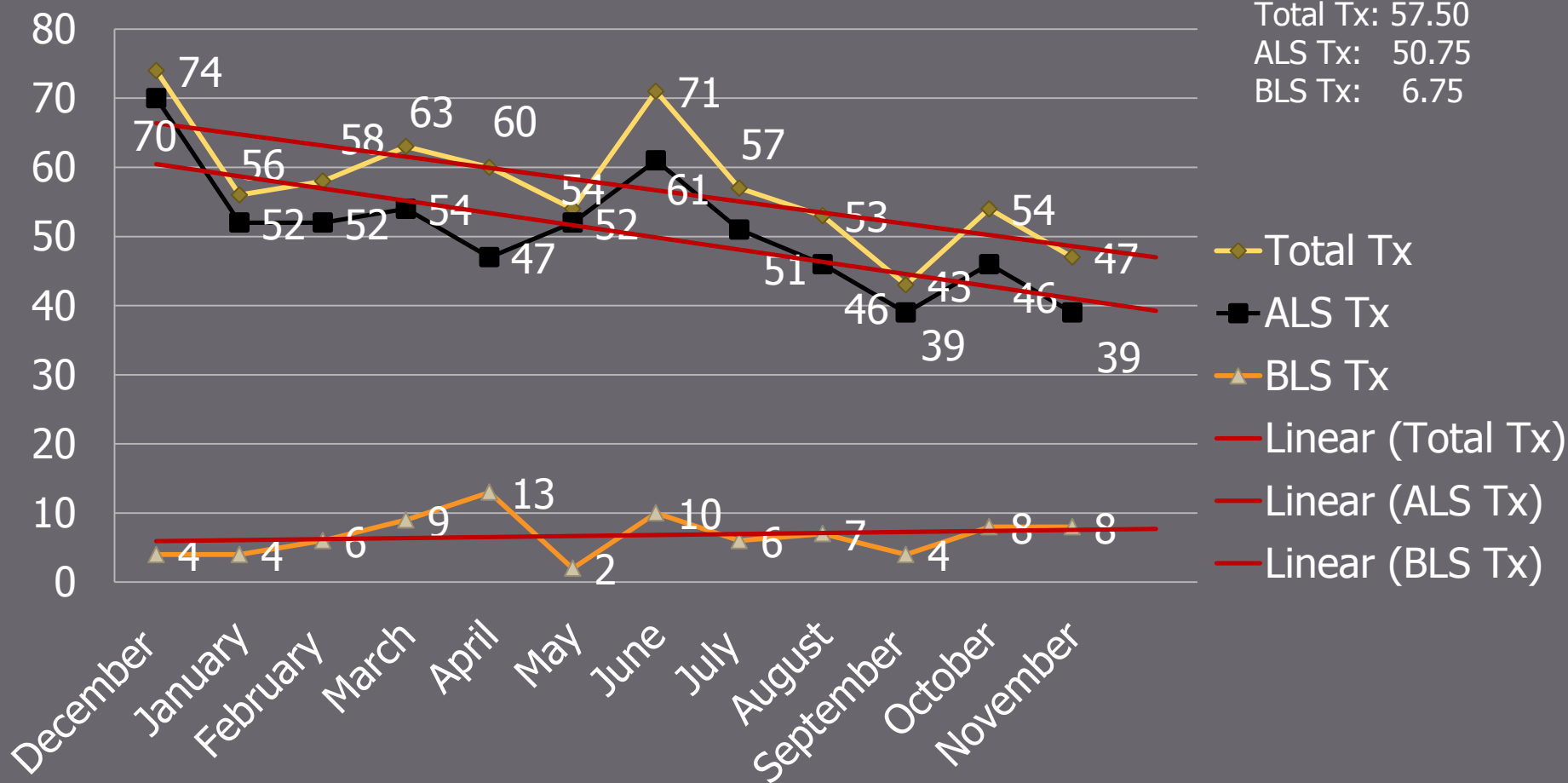
Calls By Month

12 Month Average

Total Tx: 57.50

ALS Tx: 50.75

BLS Tx: 6.75





Station 116

Ambulance Transports

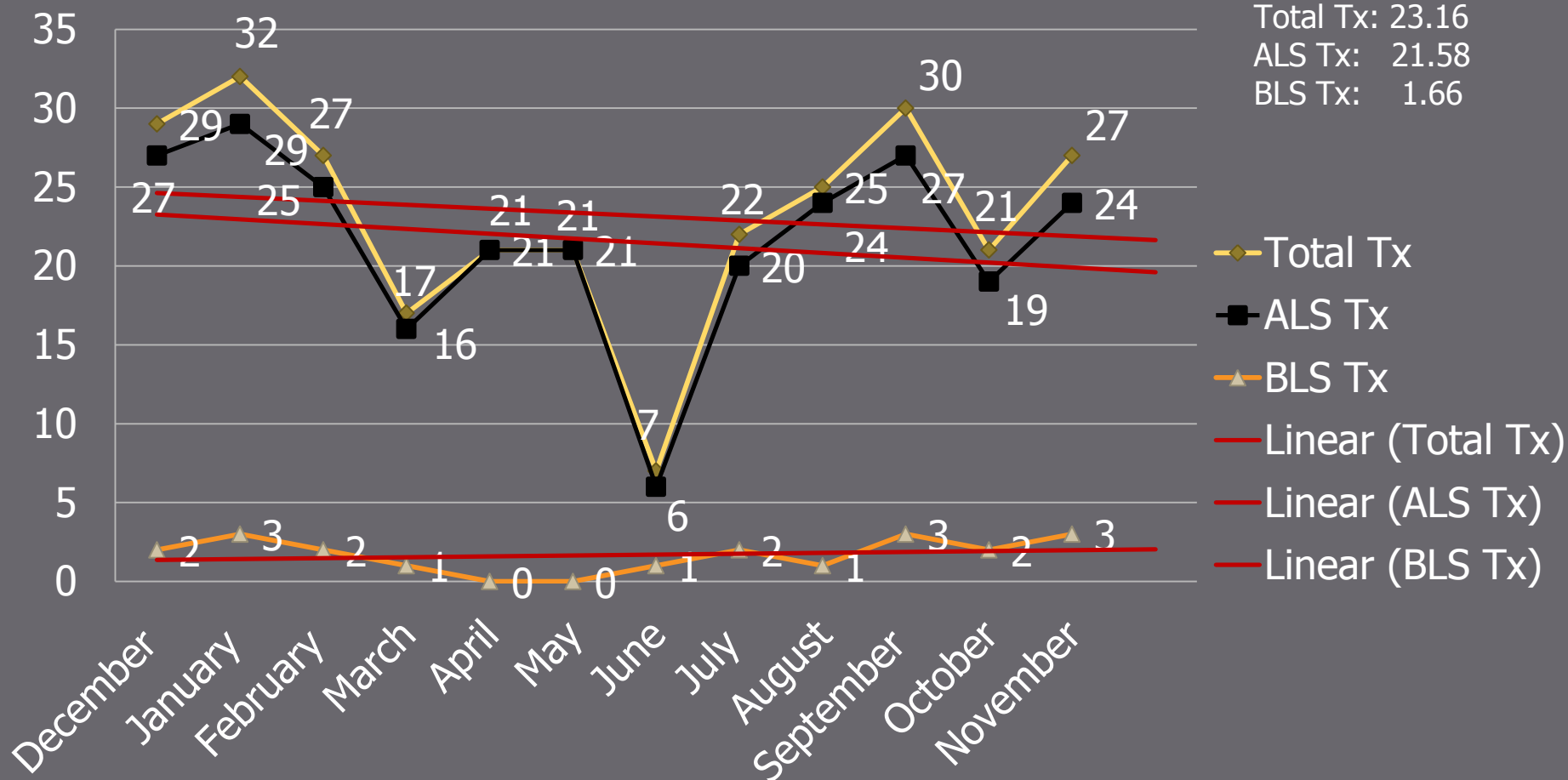
Calls By Month

12 Month Average

Total Tx: 23.16

ALS Tx: 21.58

BLS Tx: 1.66





Customer Service Station 110 and 116

- Found an elderly citizen walking to the doctor and gave her a ride so she didn't experience the freezing temperatures
- Gave two tours of the engine while at the grocery store
- Gave nine station tours
- Helped elderly citizen replace the flag in his front yard
- Fire safety talk and demo to the elementary school
- Provided training to a intern for the months of Nov and Dec
- Continued Medical, Fire, Heavy Rescue, Rapid Intervention Training and Incident Command Training



Safety Message

Winter Safety

Staying warm in cold weather

Before you or your children step out into cold air, remember the advice that follows with the simple acronym COLD — cover, overexertion, layers, dry:

Cover. Wear a hat or other protective covering to prevent body heat from escaping from your head, face and neck. Cover your hands with mittens instead of gloves. Mittens are more effective than gloves because mittens keep your fingers in closer contact with one another.

Overexertion. Avoid activities that would cause you to sweat a lot. The combination of wet clothing and cold weather can cause you to lose body heat more quickly.

Layers. Wear loose fitting, layered, lightweight clothing. Outer clothing made of tightly woven, water-repellent material is best for wind protection. Wool, silk or polypropylene inner layers hold body heat better than cotton does.

Dry. Stay as dry as possible. Get out of wet clothing as soon as possible. Be especially careful to keep your hands and feet dry, as it's easy for snow to get into mittens and boots.

Keeping children safe outdoors

The American Academy of Pediatrics suggests the following tips to help prevent hypothermia when children are outside in the winter:



Safety Message

Dress infants and young children in one more layer than an adult would wear in the same conditions.
Limit the amount of time children spend outside in the cold.
Have children come inside frequently to warm themselves.

Winter car safety

Whenever you're traveling during bad weather, be sure someone knows where you're headed, and at what time you're expected to arrive. That way, if you get into trouble on your way, emergency responders will know where to look for your car. It's also a good idea to keep emergency supplies in your car in case you get stranded. Supplies may include several blankets, matches, candles, a first-aid kit, dry or canned food, and a can opener. Travel with a cellphone if possible. If you're stranded, put everything you need in the car with you, huddle together and stay covered. Run the car for 10 minutes each hour to warm it up. Make sure a window is slightly open and the exhaust pipe isn't covered with snow while the engine is running.

Drinking alcohol

Take the following precautions to avoid alcohol-related risks of hypothermia.

Don't drink alcohol: If you're going to be outside in cold weather or before going to bed on cold nights

Cold-water safety

Water doesn't have to be extremely cold to cause hypothermia. Any water that's colder than normal body temperature causes heat loss. The following tips may increase your survival time in cold water, if you accidentally fall in:

W... lif... If... lif... A lif...



Safety Message

Wear a life jacket. If you plan to ride in a watercraft, wear a life jacket. A life jacket can help you stay alive longer in cold water by enabling you to float without using energy and by providing some insulation. Keep a whistle attached to your life jacket to signal for help.

Get out of the water if possible. Get out of the water as much as possible, such as climbing onto a capsized boat or grabbing onto a floating object.

Don't attempt to swim unless you're close to safety. Unless a boat, another person or a life jacket is close by, stay put. Swimming will use up energy and may shorten survival time.

Position your body to minimize heat loss. Use a body position known as the heat escape lessening position (HELP) to reduce heat loss while you wait for assistance. Hold your knees to your chest to protect the trunk of your body. If you're wearing a life jacket that turns your face down in this position, bring your legs tightly together, your arms to your sides and your head back.

Huddle with others. If you've fallen into cold water with other people, keep warm by facing each other in a tight circle.

Don't remove your clothing. While you're in the water, don't remove clothing. Buckle, button and zip up your clothes. Cover your head if possible. The layer of water between your clothing and your body will help insulate you. Remove clothing only after you're safely out of the water and can take measures to get dry and warm.

Help for at-risk people

For people most at risk of hypothermia — infants, older adults, people who have mental or physical problems, or people who are homeless — community outreach programs and social support services can be of great help. If you're at risk or know someone at risk, contact your local public health office for available services,



Safety Message

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Assistance for paying heating bills

Check-in services to see if you and your home are warm enough during cold weather

Homeless shelters

Community warming centers, safe and warm daytime locations where you can go during cold weather





Questions??

For further questions or comments please
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